

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In re Patent Application of:

Applicant: Rick GESSNER

Serial No.: 09/162,735

Filed: September 29, 1998

Atty. Docket: 14165.0003 (013.0072)

Art Unit: 2176

Examiner: Cesar B. Paula

For: **NETWORK CLIENT THAT ACCEPTS AND PROCESSES
REPLACEABLE DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION COMPONENTS
CONTAINING CORRESPONDING GRAMMARS AND TRANSFORMS
DOCUMENTS ACCORDING TO THE SAME**



APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, DC 20231

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S I R:

Technology Center 2100

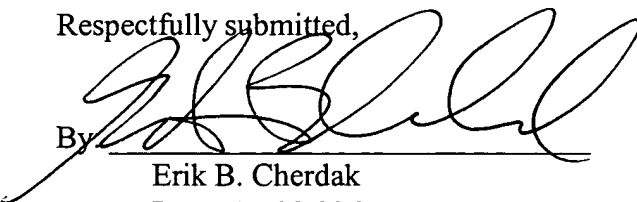
Please accept for filing the following documents:

1. An Appeal Brief (Brief for the Appellant) (3 Bound Copies)
2. Check in the amount of \$320.00 for Appeal Brief
3. A Request for Oral Hearing
4. Check in the amount of \$280.00 for Request for Oral Hearing

Please process this Transmittal and the above-identified documents appropriately.

Respectfully submitted,

By


Erik B. Cherdak
Reg. No. 39,936

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DATE: 3/17/03



Attorney Docket No. 14165.0003 (013.0072)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Patent Application of:

Atty. Docket: 14165.0003 (013.0072)

Applicant: Rick GESSNER

Art Unit: 2176

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For: **NETWORK CLIENT THAT ACCEPTS AND PROCESSES
REPLACEABLE DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION COMPONENTS
CONTAINING CORRESPONDING GRAMMARS AND TRANSFORMS
DOCUMENTS ACCORDING TO THE SAME**

REQUEST FOR ORAL HEARING

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Technology Center 2100

SIR:

The Applicant, through the undersigned attorney, hereby requests that an ORAL HEARING be scheduled before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Board of Appeals and Interferences in connection with the above-titled patent application.

A fee in the amount of \$280.00 is attached hereto to cover the requisite fee.

This paper is submitted in triplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

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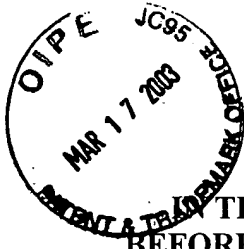
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3/17/03



THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Patent Application of:

Applicant: GESSNER, RICK

Atty. Docket: 14165.0003 (013.0072)

Serial No.: 09/162,735

Art Unit: 2176

Filed: September 29, 1998

Examiner: PAULA, CESAR B.

For: **NETWORK CLIENT THAT ACCEPTS AND PROCESSES
REPLACEABLE DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION COMPONENTS
CONTAINING CORRESPONDING GRAMMARS AND TRANSFORMS
DOCUMENTS ACCORDING TO THE SAME**

APPLICANT'S BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.192

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

RECEIVED

MAR 19 2003

SIR:

Technology Center 2100

This Brief is submitted to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in view of the Final Rejection of the application mailed July 17, 2002. Entry of this Brief and a favorable decision are earnestly requested. This Brief is submitted contemporaneously with a Request for Oral Hearing (along with all the appropriate fees).

The Applicant now pleads as required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.192.

I. ATTACHMENTS TO THIS BRIEF

The following documents are attached hereto as Exhibits:

Exhibit 1: A full set of the claims as pending in the above-captioned patent application

Exhibit 2: A printout of a web page providing evidence regarding document type definitions.

II. THIS APPEAL

This Appeal concerns two (2) issues which are answered as follows:

1. Whether the Examiner's Final Rejection of claims 1-6 as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,253,204 to Glass (hereinafter, "Glass") is proper and in compliance with law under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)?

No. The Examiner's Final Rejection is improper because, *inter alia*, not all of the elements of claims 1-6 are shown or otherwise disclosed by Glass.

2. Whether the Examiner's Final rejection of claims 7-21 as being allegedly unpatentable over Glass in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,697 to Nakao (hereinafter, Nakao") is proper and in compliance with law under 35 U.S.C. § 103?

No. The Examiner's Final Rejection is improper because, *inter alia*, the alleged combination of Glass with Nakao fails to show, teach, suggest or otherwise disclose all of the elements of claims 2-21. There is no disclosure or suggestion to combine Glass with Nakao; and to the contrary, Glass cannot properly be combined with Nakao.

III. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The Assignee of the above-titled Application and the real party in interest is Netscape Communications Corporation, 501 East Middlefield Road, Mountainview, CA 94043-4042.

IV. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Other than the instant Appeal, no other proceedings are pending in relation to the above-titled Application. The Applicant, his representative, and the Assignee know of no appeals or interferences that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the instant Appeal.

V. STATUS OF THE PENDING CLAIMS ON APPEAL

Claims 1-21 stand rejected as examined in the Office Action mailed July 17, 2002 ("the Office Action"), and such claims form the basis of the instant Appeal.

VI. STATUS OF PENDING AMENDMENTS

Applicant's Amendment, submitted to the USPTO on May 6, 2002, was entered into the Office files pertaining to the above titled Application. No other amendments are pending.

VII. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The invention as claimed in claims 1-21 relates to software systems, such as World Wide Web ("web") browsers, that are used to manifest content (*e.g.*, material,

data, information, *etc.*, which may be downloaded from a network location such as a web site, "<http://www.uspto.gov>"). More particularly, the claimed invention relates to the structures and operations used to format content in accordance with document type definitions ("DTD"), which may be manifested with replaceable document type definition components. A full summary of the invention as claimed in claims 1-21 is found in the above-titled Application spanning pages 4-6, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Claim 1 illustrates the novel and patentable features of the present invention. Specifically, Claim 1 (as fully amended to date) recites:

1. A network client, comprising:

a scanner component accessing an input content stream representing at least a layout source document via a network connection to extract renderable content from said layout source document;

a parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions; and

a replaceable document type definition component configured to control said parsing component based on a particular layout document type definition corresponding to a particular grammar to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model based on said particular grammar, said replaceable document type definition component being replaceable during execution of said network client, said replaceable document type definition component permitting said renderable content to be rendered.

By incorporating a document type definition component as provided by the present invention, a rendering program such as a web browser may process content in accordance with formatting instructions that the browser does not initially recognize at runtime, for example.¹ In contrast to the present invention, prior ways to manifest content having formats unknown at runtime often relied on “plug-ins,” helper applications and other such programs, which a web browser used if available to such a web browser prior to loading and running the same in a computing platform. *See* page 2 line 18 to page 3 line 4.

The claimed invention handles unknown content formats by incorporating novel document type definition components during runtime (“on-the-fly”), to deliver a new and improved network client that is extensible, robust, and capable of processing documents formatted based on grammars that are otherwise not known *a priori* to runtime. By incorporating document type definition components, the browser can recognize and parse input streams containing previously unknown formatting instructions, thereby permitting rendering of the input stream. The claimed invention thereby softens the hard-wired nature of document processing within a browser environment and allows dynamic replacement of document type definition components, which rendition systems use to manifest content. *See* page 4 line 12 to page 5 line 2.

¹ The term “runtime” refers to a time or state of an application program, such as a web browser, at load and execution time. The runtime of a web browser refers to its state of operation after a user has caused launch of the web browser such as via an iconic double-click operation within a graphic user interface. For example, Microsoft’s browser (Internet Explorer) begins its runtime after an iconic double-click operation within the Microsoft Windows operating environment.

Document type definition components provided by the present invention as claimed in claims 1-21 define rules for well-formed and/or valid content in a target grammar, and, more particularly, for well-formed expressions and objects within a particular “grammar” that may be manifested by a web browser. See page 9, line 21 to page 10, line 10. Document formatting instructions are written in some grammar, which facilitates parsing and processing within a web browser according to definitions contained in a document type definition component.² See page 7 line 30 to page 8 line 5.

Note that the claimed invention is not limited to HTML; rather, it is concerned with rendering content streams that are formatted according to a diverse variety of languages and grammars. See page 7 lines 27-29, page 8 lines 24-26, and 10 lines 7-10.

² In the context of the present invention, HTML or other document types may be defined according to their grammars. Such grammars define well-formed expressions that may be processed by parsing facilities within a web browser. When an expression is not defined by a grammar, the same may be an expression formatted according to another grammar, may be viewed as mal-formed, or may be unparsable. Such grammars according to the present invention may be contained within replaceable document type definition components and may be loaded by a running web browser to process and manifest content dynamically. Thus, when content that is downloaded for example contains expressions such as a formatting expressions not known *a priori* to runtime of a web browser, a web browser according to the present invention may now also receive and process a replaceable grammar on-the-fly to properly manifest content accordingly and as intended. For example, a commonly-used markup language, HTML, has an associated grammar that includes formatting instructions for producing paragraphs. Such an HTML paragraph formatting instruction is “<p> ...paragraph copy... </p>”. Rendering this formatting instruction will produce a paragraph that contains the words “...paragraph copy...”.

VIII. ISSUES ON APPEAL (BRIEFLY ANSWERED, SECTION I, *SUPRA*)

1. Whether the Examiner's Final Rejection of claims 1-6 as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,253,204 to Glass (hereinafter, "Glass") is proper and in compliance with the law under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)?

2. Whether the Examiner's Final rejection of claims 7-21 as being allegedly unpatentable over Glass in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,697 to Nakao (hereinafter, Nakao") is proper and in compliance with law under 35 U.S.C. § 103?

IX. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-6 stand together.

Claims 7-21 stand together.

X. APPLICANT'S ARGUMENTS

1. Regarding Claims 1-6 - Patentability over Glass

The issue on Appeal relating to these claims is:

Whether the Examiner's Final Rejection of claims 1-6 as being allegedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,253,204 to Glass (hereinafter, "Glass") is proper and in compliance with law under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)?

The Examiner's Final Rejection is improper because, *inter alia*, not all of the elements of claims 1-6 are shown or otherwise disclosed by Glass. The Examiner's rejection of claims 1-6 must be overturned and reversed, and the application should be remanded to the Examiner with instructions to allow the same to issue in a U.S. patent.

Claims 1-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Glass. Consistent with Applicant's traversal of this rejection, Glass is merely directed to systems and methods for correcting broken hypertext links (*e.g.*, hypertext links that are supposed to lead to navigated content, but don't) in the context of websites. Such broken links often are displayed within a running browser application as "file not found" error messages for available web content within the context of a web session. The Glass systems and methods utilize web spider or content crawling techniques to navigate to content that may be displayed within a browser to heal a broken link. *See* Glass, col. 5, line 35 to col. 6, line 30. Generally speaking, Glass is concerned with providing traversable links to web documents when originally intended links lead to "unavailable" documents. *See* Glass col. 4, lines 41-45. According to Glass, once a broken link is discovered, a report is sent to a hosting site (*see* Glass, col. 5 lines 16-20) and the link display is modified to indicate that it is broken (*see* Glass, col. 5 lines 36-62). Such modification comprises run-of-the-mill HTML coding.³ *See* Glass, col. 5 lines 48-50.

³ By way of non-limiting example, such modification might comprise changing the font size of the link. This could involve, for example, editing initial HTML code "click here for a sample" to "click here for a sample".

As the Board will appreciate, anticipation by a reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires that each and every element of the claimed invention must be disclosed or be inherent in that reference. *See Trintec Industries, Inc. v. Top-U.S.A. Corp.* 295 F.3d 1292, 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)); *see also* MPEP 706.02. If so much as a single element is not disclosed or inherent, then a rejection for anticipation may not be properly maintained. *Id.*

Because Glass fails to disclose limitations recited in claims 1-6 as discussed below, the Examiner's rejection is improper and must be reversed.

Glass does not disclose the use of replaceable document type definition components as defined in claims 1-6. In particular, claim 1 recites "**a replaceable document type definition component.**" Glass fails to mention the terms "**document type definition**" or "**DTD,**" both of which are common terms of art. *See* Exhibit 2. Discussion of replacing, altering, or even using document type definition components is entirely absent from Glass; neither is replacing a document type definition component inherent in the disclosure of Glass. Rather, Glass' invention is practiced within HTML programming, which does not require altering document type definition components. *See* Glass, col. 1, lines 36-42; *see also* col. 5 lines 48-50.

Furthermore, replacing HTML document type definition components in Glass' invention would likely cause Glass' invention to "crash" because the content rendering program would be prevented from recognizing HTML code. At the very least, replacing document type definition components in the invention of Glass would cause the browser

to incorrectly display content. Thus, replaceable document type definition components are neither disclosed nor inherent in the disclosure of Glass.

Thus, Glass fails to meet at least three limitations of claim 1: “a replaceable document type definition component,” “said document type definition component being replaceable during execution of said network client,” and “said replaceable document type definition component permitting said renderable content to be renderable.” Because 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires that each and every limitation be present or inherent in an anticipatory reference, and because the above limitations of claim 1 are neither disclosed nor inherent in Glass, the rejection is improper.

In view of the foregoing arguments, the Applicant demands that the Board reverse the rejection of claim 1 and all claims dependent therefrom, and remand the Application to the Examiner with specific instructions to allow claims 1-6 to issue as a U.S. Patent without further delay.

2. Regarding Claims 7-21 - Patentability over Glass in view of Nakao

The issue on Appeal relating to these claims is: Whether the Examiner’s Final rejection of claims 7-21 as being allegedly unpatentable over Glass in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,697 to Nakao (hereinafter, Nakao”) is proper and in compliance with law under 35 U.S.C. § 103?

The Examiner’s Final Rejection is improper because, *inter alia*, the alleged combination of Glass with Nakao fails to show, teach, suggest or otherwise disclose all of the elements of claims 2-21. There is no disclosure or suggestion to combine Glass with Nakao; to the contrary, Glass cannot properly be combined with Nakao.

The Examiner's rejection of claims 7-21 must be overturned and reversed, and the application should be remanded to the Examiner with instructions to allow the same to issue in a U.S. patent.

Claims 7-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Glass in view of Nakao. For the reasons discussed in detail below, the Applicant respectfully maintains a traversal of the Examiner's rejection and demands that the Board reverse and remand to the Examiner with instructions to allow claims 7-21 to issue in a U.S. Patent without further delay.

The Examiner has blatantly failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness as required by 35 U.S.C. § 103. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success for the alleged combination; third, cited references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations of the rejected claims. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *See Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1996); *see also* MPEP § 706.02(j).

The Applicant's remarks regarding Glass as presented above with regard to the Examiner's 35 USC § 102 rejection of claims 1-6 apply here with equal force and are hereby incorporated by reference.

The following arguments fully support the patent fact that the Examiner has failed to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

A. No Combination Alleged by the Examiner Discloses or Suggests All Claim Limitations of Claims 7-12

As discussed above in reference to claims 1-6, Glass suffers from a complete lack of disclosure of document type definition components and their use. Glass therefore does not and cannot disclose “receiving a replaceable document type definition related to said renderable content,” as recited in claim 7, and, “said replaceable document type definition component being replaceable during execution of said network client,” and “receiving said replaceable document type definition,” as recited in claim 13. **In fact, the Examiner concedes that, “Glass fails to explicitly teach *receiving a replaceable layout document type definition*.”** The Office Action mailed on July 17, 2002, page 4.

To make up for the recognized deficiencies of Glass, the Examiner appears to assert as Official Notice that “Glass teaches ... scanning an HTML document, which as was well known in the art have DTD that are replaceable to accommodate new features...”. *Id.* The Examiner’s phraseology left it unclear as to whether Official Notice was asserted. Therefore, the Examiner improperly deprived the Applicant of an opportunity to challenge the assertion as Official Notice. *See In re Ahlert* 424 F.2d 1088, 1091, 165 U.S.P.Q. 418, 421 (CCPA 1970).

Notwithstanding the failure of the Examiner to assert Official Notice, the Applicant has treated the Examiner’s poor phraseology as such and argues as follows.⁴

⁴ Applicant refers to the Examiner’s statement as the “improper Official Notice.” This term is by no means an acceptance of the Examiner’s statement as being proper Official Notice. The Applicant does not concede that the factual content of the improper
(Continued ...)

Applicant hereby traverses the improper Official Notice on the following grounds. Document type definition components need not be replaced in order to, “accommodate new features, *e.g.*, tags, *etc.*,” as asserted by the Examiner. Merely editing document type definition components will allow the addition of tags. Therefore, an issue exists as to whether those of ordinary skill in the art would have replaced a document type definition component when mere editing would suffice to practice the invention of Glass. Moreover, Official Notice may not be used as principle evidence upon which a rejection is based. *Id.* It is therefore improper to base a rejection on Official Notice that document type definitions might be “replaceable to accommodate new features.”

Even if the Examiner’s improper Official Notice is allowed to stand, such application would not have led one of ordinary skill in the art to define structure that meets the limitations of independent claims 7 and 13. For example, both claim 17 recites “receiving a replaceable document type definition related to said renderable content,” and claim 13 recites “receiving said replaceable document type definition.” The Examiner appears to assert that, like any software, document type definition components might be *technically* replaceable. But the Examiner does not allege that it was known to *receive* replaceable document type definition components *a priori* to runtime of a web browser. Therefore, no combination of Glass with the improper Official Notice meets the limitations of “*receiving a replaceable* layout document type definition” (emphasis added) of claim 7, nor does such a combination meet the claim 13 limitation of “*receiving*

Official Notice was known at the time of the invention, nor does the Applicant waive the right of traversal.

said replaceable document type definition” (emphasis added). Glass in view of the Examiner’s improper Official Notice is therefore deficient as establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness due to a failure to show or otherwise disclose each and every claim limitation, and the rejection must accordingly be reversed.

Furthermore, Nakao does not make up for the deficiencies of Glass, and in particular, Glass’ lack of disclosure of all of the claim limitations of claims 7-11. Nakao discloses using specially-formed, partial editing document type definitions in a collaborative environment as part of a scheme to edit documents. *See* Nakao, Abstract and col. 5, lines 6-22. **Nakao fails to disclose receiving a replaceable document type definition component.** Nakao at most discloses the automatic generation of a partial editing document type definition to assist in collaborative editing of a document whose constituent parts might contain malformed expressions due to their being edited by individual users without regard to the editing done by other users. *See* Nakao Abstract and col. 12, lines 11-21. Such a partial editing document type definition file would be present at the system that is editing the document in question. **Thus, Nakao fails to disclose, “receiving a replaceable layout document type definition,” as recited in claim 7 and, “receiving said replaceable document type definition,” as recited in claim 13.** As such, neither Glass nor Nakao either alone or in combination, if such a combination were possible, meets these limitations. Glass in view of Nakao cannot support a *prima facie* case of obviousness due to the alleged combination’s failure to show or otherwise disclose each and every claim limitation of claims 7-21; the rejection must accordingly be reversed.

For at least the reasons discussed in section A, any combination of Glass with the improper Official Notice and/or Nakao fails to show, teach, suggest or otherwise disclose all limitations present in claims 7-21. The rejection of claims 7-21 is therefore improper and must be reversed.

B. No Motivation to Combine the Cited References

Regarding the alleged combination of Glass with the Official Notice, it is well established that just because a reference *can* be modified, it does not follow that one of ordinary skill in the art *would* modify it. *See In re Mills* 916 F.2d 680,16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The record is silent as to motivation to combine the Examiner's Official Notice with Glass. Therefore, the Examiner's improper Official Notice, even if allowed to stand, cannot be properly combined under 35 U.S.C. § 103 with either Glass or Nakao.

Furthermore, there is no motivation to combine Glass with Nakao. The Examiner alleges that, "Nakao teaches the editing of DTDs to aid the editing of documents in a collaborative environment." However, this statement cannot serve as a motivation to combine Glass with Nakao because Glass is not directed to "the editing of documents," nor does Glass disclose "a collaborative environment." The Examiner's allegation that Nakao's disclosure of aiding editing in a collaborative environment provides motivation to combine Glass with Nakao cannot stand because Glass has nothing to do with a collaborative environment. Combining Nakao with Glass as suggested by the Examiner solves a nonexistent problem - Glass does not suffer from deficient editing in a collaborative environment. Therefore, the Examiner's allegation that motivation lies in

Nakao's disclosure of document editing in a collaborative environment is insufficient under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and the rejection must accordingly be reversed.

For at reasons discussed in section B, there is no motivation to combine Glass with either of the Examiner's improper Official Notice or with Nakao. The rejection of claims 7-21 is therefore improper and must be reversed.

C. No Expectation of Success

Combining the invention of Glass with the replacement of a document type definition component would result in inoperative software. For example, combining the hypertext link manipulation of Glass with the partial editing document type definition component of Nakao would produce HTML code that is interpreted according to non-HTML document type definitions. Such a document type definition component replacement in the aforementioned combination would cause the system to attempt to parse a general HTML document (the only document format disclosed by Glass) in a manner inconsistent with the HTML document type definition. Inconsistent parsing would likely cause the system to "crash," or at least fail to correctly render content. Thus, replacing document type definition components in the invention of Glass would actually hinder, if not prevent, proper functionality of Glass' invention. Neither the Examiner's Official Notice nor Nakao presents any way to address this loss or harm of functionality. There would therefore be no expectation of success in modifying Glass' invention to include replacing document type definition components; to the contrary, there are concrete reasons to expect failure, such as harm to the functionality of the invention of Glass.

For at least the reasons discussed in section C, there is a complete lack of expectation of success in combining Glass with either of the Examiner's improper Official Notice or with Nakao. The rejection of claims 7-21 is therefore improper and must be reversed.

In sum, there is neither motivation nor an expectation of success in combining Glass with the improper Official Notice and/or Nakao. Assuming *arguendo* that such combinations are possible, claims 7 and 13 contain limitations that would have remained absent. In particular, no combination of Glass, Nakao, and/or the Official Notice meets the claim 7 limitation of, "receiving a replaceable document type definition related to said renderable content," or the claim 13 limitation of, "receiving said replaceable document type definition."

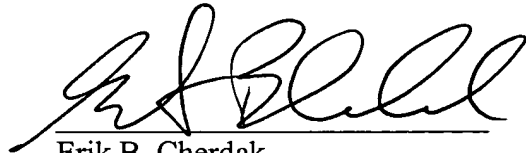
For the aforementioned reasons, the Examiner's rejection is improper under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and must be reversed.

XI. CONCLUSION AND DEMAND FOR FAVORABLE DECISION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claims 1-21 be reversed, and the present application be remanded to the Examiner with instructions to allow the case to issue in a U.S. Patent.

The arguments contained herein will be discussed at the Oral Hearing, which has been requested by way of a paper submitted contemporaneously herewith.

Respectfully submitted,



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3/19/03

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EXHIBIT 1

1. A network client, comprising:

a scanner component accessing an input content stream representing at least a layout source document via a network connection to extract renderable content from said layout source document;

a parsing component coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions; and

a replaceable document type definition component configured to control said parsing component based on a particular layout document type definition corresponding to a particular grammar to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects to be processed by a content model based on said particular grammar, said replaceable document type definition component being replaceable during execution of said network client, said replaceable document type definition component permitting said renderable content to be rendered.

2. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing component based on said particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for HTML documents.

3. The network client according to claim 1, where said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing component based said

particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for XML documents.

4. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said network connection is one that receives said content stream from an Internet site.

5. The network client according to claim 4, wherein said Internet site is a world wide web site.

6. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said grammar defines a well-formed document parsable by said parsing component.

7. A method for manifesting content received via a network, comprising the following steps:

accessing an input content stream via a network connection to receive renderable content from said input content stream, said input content stream representing at least a layout source document, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions;

receiving a replaceable layout document type definition related to said renderable content;

parsing said renderable content based on said replaceable type definition to generate a well-formed content model; and

manifesting said content model within a data processing environment.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein said replaceable document type definition controls said parsing step to parse HTML type documents.

9. The method according to claim 7, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing step to parse a particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for XML documents.

10. The method according to claim 7, wherein said network connection is one that receives said content stream from an Internet site.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein said Internet site is a world wide web site.

12. The method according to claim 7, wherein said grammar defines a well-formed document parsable during and parsing step.

13. A method of using a personal computing system equipped with a network client, comprising the following steps:

executing a network client to access an network server system to receive data therefrom, said network client including a scanner component for accessing said network server to receive an input content stream containing a layout source document and to extract renderable content from said layout source document, a parsing component

coupled to said scanner component for parsing said renderable content, and a replaceable document type definition component configured to control said parsing component based on a particular document type definition corresponding to a particular grammar, said replaceable document type definition component being replaceable during execution of said network client, said renderable content containing both malformed and well-formed expressions;

causing said scanner component to access said layout source document of said input content stream via a network connection to extract said renderable content therefrom;

receiving said replaceable document type definition related to said renderable content via said network connection;

causing said parsing component to parse said renderable content to transform said renderable content into well-formed objects based on said replaceable type definition to generate a content model; and

manifesting said content model within said personal data processing system.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein said replaceable document type definition controls said parsing step to parse HTML type documents.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing step to parse a particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for XML documents.

16. The method according to claim 13, wherein said network connection is one that receives said content stream from an Internet site.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein said Internet site a world wide web site.

18. The method according to claim 13, wherein said grammar defines a well-formed document parsable during said parsing step.

19. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing component based on said particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for RTF documents.

20. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing component based on said particular document type definition which corresponds to a definition for PDF documents.

21. The network client according to claim 1, wherein said replaceable document type definition component is configured to control said parsing component to transform said malformed expressions into well-formed expressions.



DTD

Definitions/Acronyms/Abbreviations

Exhibit 2

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DTD

Document Type Definition (D-T-D)

A file type associated with markup languages that defines how the markup tags in the document should be used to present the document. An HTML specification defines how browsers should display web pages and is one example of a DTD. Additional DTDs are being developed under XML.

More Info

- [HTML 4 DTD](#)
- [SGML Tutorial](#)
- [Building a DTD](#)

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